

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY

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DAQE-391-96

April 5, 1996

Richard E. Morgan, Jr.
Allroc Products
3452 South 500 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

Dear Mr. Morgan:

RE: APPROVAL ORDER FOR SAND AND GRAVEL PIT OPERATIONS
SALT LAKE COUNTY, CDS-B, NON-ATTAINMENT, NSPS, TITLE V

The attached document is an Approval Order for the above referenced project.

Future correspondence on this Approval Order should include the engineer's name as well as the DAQE number as shown on the upper right-hand corner of this letter. Please direct any technical questions you may have on this project to Mr. Jon Black. He may be reached at (801) 536-4047.

Sincerely,

Russell A. Roberts, Executive Secretary
Utah Air Quality Board

RAR:JB:aj

cc: Salt Lake City/County Health Department
1954 E Ft. Union Blvd. #100
Salt Lake City, UT 84121

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Available

STATE OF UTAH

Department of Environmental Quality

Division of Air Quality

**APPROVAL ORDER FOR SAND AND GRAVEL PIT
OPERATIONS**

**Prepared By: Jon Black, Engineer
801-536-4047**

APPROVAL NUMBER

DAQE-391-96

Date: April 5, 1996

Source

**Allroc Products
Richard E. Morgan, Jr.
801-268-6737**

**Russell A. Roberts
Executive Secretary
Utah Air Quality Board**

Abstract

Allroc Products has submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI), dated September 25, 1995, for operation of an aggregate pit to be located at 2500 North Beck Street, North Salt Lake, Utah. The aggregate pit would result in annual facility emissions of 23.02 tons per year of Total Suspended Particulate (TSP), 10.78 tons per year of PM₁₀, 1.31 tons per year of Sulfur dioxide (SO_x), 12.27 tons per year of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 4.99 tons per year of Carbon Monoxide, and 0.76 tons per year of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). The increase in PM₁₀, SO_x, and NO_x emissions due to the increase in production limits totals 24.36 tons per year. This increase falls below 25 ton offset requirement of R307-1-3.3.3.B of the Utah Air Conservation Rules. Therefore, emission offsets will not be required for operation of this aggregate pit. Since the allowable emissions are lesser than the Title V major source thresholds, the facility would operate as a "Synthetic Minor" source. A thirty-day public comment period is required for this project.

The above-referenced project has been evaluated and found to be consistent with the requirements of the Utah Air Conservation Rules (UACR) and the Utah Air Conservation Act. A 30-day public comment period was held and all comments received were evaluated. The conditions of this AO reflect any changes to the proposed conditions which resulted from the evaluation of the comments received. This air quality AO authorizes the project with the following conditions and failure to comply with any of the conditions may constitute a violation of this order:

General Conditions:

1. This AO applies to the following company:

<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Company Address</u>
Allroc Products LLC	Allroc Products LLC
2500 North Beck Street	3452 South 500 West
North Salt Lake, Utah 84054	Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
Telephone Number (801) 261-2247	Telephone Number (801) 268-6737
Fax Number (801) 266-9565	Fax Number (801) 266-9565

The equipment listed below in this AO shall be operated at the following location:

PLANT LOCATION:

2500 North Beck Street

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Coordinate System:

4,519 kilometers Northing; 422.8 kilometers Easting; Zone 12

2. Definitions of terms, abbreviations, and references used in this AO conform to those used in the UACR, Utah Administrative Codes (UAC), and Series 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). These definitions take precedence unless specifically defined otherwise herein.
3. Allroc Products, shall operate the aggregate pit and associated equipment according to the terms and conditions of this AO as requested in the Notice of Intent dated

September 25, 1995.

4. A copy of this AO shall be posted on site. The AO shall be available to the employees who operate the air emission producing equipment. These employees shall receive instruction as to their responsibilities in operating the equipment according to all of the relevant conditions listed below.
5. The approved installations shall consist of the following equipment or equivalent:
 - A. One (1) Kobelco, Jaw Crusher 30" x 42", 1993 *
 - B. One (1) Pioneer, Rolls Crusher 54" x 24" and associated screen, 1960 *
 - C. One (1) Cat, Diesel Generator, 350 kW *
 - D. One (1) John Deere 644 Loader, 4yd *
 - E. One (1) John Deere 744 Loader, 5yd *
 - F. One (1) John Deere 844 Loader, 5yd *
 - G. One (1) Cat D7 Dozer *
 - H. One (1) Cat D8 Dozer *
 - I. One (1) water truck
 - J. Assorted Conveyors

* Equivalency shall be determined by the Executive Secretary.

Limitations and Tests Procedures

6. Visible emissions from the following emission points shall not exceed the following values:
 - A. All crushers - 15% opacity
 - B. All screens - 10% opacity
 - C. All conveyor transfer points - 10% opacity
 - D. Conveyor drop points - 15% opacity
 - E. All diesel engines - 15% opacity
 - F. Fugitive dust emissions - 20% opacity
 - G. All other points - 15% opacity

Opacity observations of emissions from stationary sources shall be conducted according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9.

7. The following production limits shall not be exceeded without prior approval in accordance with R307-1-3.1, UAC:
 - A. 1,175,000 tons of aggregate material per rolling 12-month period
 - B. 500 tons per hour
 - C. 10 hours per day

- D. 2,400 hours per rolling 12-month period

Compliance with the annual limitations shall be determined on a rolling 12-month total. The owner/operator shall calculate a new 12-month total based on the first day of each month using data from the previous 12 months. Records of production shall be kept for all periods when the plant is in operation. Records of production, including rolling 12-month totals shall be made available to the Executive Secretary or his representative upon request and shall include a period of two years ending with the date of the request. Production shall be determined by truck scale records or vendor receipts. The records shall be kept on a daily basis. Hours of operation shall be determined by supervisor monitoring and maintaining of an operations log.

Roads and Fugitive Dust

8. Allroc Products shall implement and/or operate in accordance with a dust control plan. A dust control plan for all unpaved roads and other unpaved operational areas that are used by mobile equipment must be submitted to the Executive Secretary within 15 days of the date of this AO. All unpaved roads and other unpaved operational areas that are used by mobile equipment shall be water sprayed and/or chemically treated to control fugitive dust. The application of water or chemical treatment shall be used. Treatment shall be of sufficient frequency and quantity to maintain the surface material in a damp/moist condition. The opacity shall not exceed 20% during all times the areas are in use or unless it is below freezing. If chemical treatment is to be used, the plan must be approved by the Executive Secretary. Records of water treatment shall be kept for all periods when the plant is in operation. The records shall include the following items:
- A. Date
 - B. Number of treatments made
 - C. Rainfall received, if any, and approximate amount
 - D. Time of day treatments were made

Records of treatment shall be made available to the Executive Secretary upon request and shall include a period of two years ending with the date of the request.

9. The haul road limitations shall be:
- A. 1/8 mile in length
 - B. Five (5) miles per hour

These limitations shall not be exceeded without prior approval in accordance with R307-1-3.1, UAC. The haul road speed limit shall be posted.

10. Visible fugitive dust emissions from haul-road traffic and mobile equipment in operational areas shall not exceed 20% opacity. Visible emissions determinations for traffic sources shall use procedures similar to Method 9. The normal requirement for observations to be made at 15-second intervals over a six-minute period, however, shall

not apply. Six points, distributed along the length of the haul road or in the operational area, shall be chosen by the Executive Secretary or his representative. An opacity reading shall be made at each point when a vehicle passes the selected points. Opacity readings shall be made $\frac{1}{2}$ vehicle length or greater behind the vehicle and at approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the height of the vehicle or greater. The accumulated six readings shall be averaged for the compliance value.

11. The pit entry haul road shall be paved and shall be swept and sprayed clean as dry conditions warrant in order to meet the opacity requirements of Condition #6 or as determined necessary by the Executive Secretary. Records of cleaning paved roads shall be made available to the Executive Secretary or his representative upon request. Records shall include a period of two years before the date of request.
12. Water sprays or chemical dust suppression sprays shall be installed at the following points to control fugitive emissions:
 - A. All crushers
 - B. All screens
 - C. All conveyor transfer points

The sprays shall operate whenever dry conditions warrant or as necessary to meet the required opacity limitation. Records of water usage shall be kept for all periods of operation. Records of usage shall be made available to the Executive Secretary upon request and shall include a period of two years ending with the date of the request.

13. The moisture content of the fines (all material passing a #40 sieve) in the material being processed or mined shall be maintained at a value of no less than 4.0% by weight. The moisture content shall be tested if directed by the Executive Secretary using the appropriate American Society of Testing and Methods (ASTM) method.
14. The storage piles shall be watered to minimize generation of fugitive dusts as dry conditions warrant or as determined necessary by the Executive Secretary. Records of storage pile watering shall be made available to the Executive Secretary or his representative upon request. Records shall include a period of two years before the date of request.

Fuels

15. The owner/operator shall use only #2 diesel as a primary fuel. If any other fuel is to be used, an AO shall be required in accordance with R307-1-3.1, UAC.
16. The sulfur content of any fuel oil or diesel burned shall not exceed 0.05 percent by weight. Sulfur content shall be decided by ASTM Method D-4294-89, or approved equivalent. The sulfur content shall be tested if directed by the Executive Secretary.

Federal Limitations and Requirements

17. In addition to the requirements of this AO, all provisions of 40 CFR 60, NSPS Subparts A and OOO (See Appendix A) apply to the following equipment:
 - A. Kobelco Jaw Crusher 30" x 42", 1993
18. For Sources that are subject to NSPS, visible emission observations that are performed during the initial compliance inspection shall consist of 30 observations of six minutes each in accordance with 40 CFR 60.11(b) and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the source to supply these observations to the Executive Secretary. Emission points that are subject to the initial observations are:
 - 1) All crushers
 - 2) All screens
 - 3) All conveyor transfer points

Initial compliance testing is required. The initial test date shall be within 180 days after the start up of a new emission source, or the granting of the AO for an existing emission source.

Records & Miscellaneous

19. All installations and facilities authorized by this AO shall be adequately and properly maintained. Maintenance records shall be maintained while the plant is in operation. All pollution control vendor recommended equipment shall be installed, maintained, and operated.
20. The owner/operator shall comply with R307-1-3.5, UAC. This rule addresses emission inventory reporting requirements. (See Appendix B)
21. The owner/operator shall comply with R307-1-4.7, UAC. This rule addresses unavoidable breakdown reporting requirements. The owner/operator shall calculate/estimate the excess emissions whenever a breakdown occurs. All excess emissions shall immediately be reported to the Executive Secretary. The total of excess emissions shall be reported to the Executive Secretary as directed for each calendar year. (See Appendix B)
22. All records referenced in this AO or in applicable NSPS or NESHAP, which are required to be kept by the owner/operator, shall be made available to the Executive Secretary or his representative upon request and shall include a period of two years ending with the date of the request. All records shall be kept for a period of two years. Records to be kept at this source shall include the following:
 - A. Production rate (Condition number 7)

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| B. | Hours of operation | (Condition number 7) |
| C. | Fugitive emission control | (Condition number 8,14) |
| D. | Spray bar usage | (Condition number 12) |
| E. | Maintenance records | (Condition number 19) |
| F. | Emission inventory reporting | (Condition number 20) |
| G. | Upset, breakdown episodes | (Condition number 21) |

Any future modifications to the equipment approved by this order must also be approved in accordance with R307-1-3.1.1, UAC.

This AO in no way releases the owner or operator from any liability for compliance with all other applicable federal, state, and local regulations including the UACR.

Annual emissions for this source (the entire plant) are currently calculated at the following values:

	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Tons/yr</u>
A.	TSP	23.02
B.	PM ₁₀	10.78
C.	SO ₂	1.31
D.	NO _x	12.27
E.	CO	4.99
F.	VOC	0.76

These calculations are for the purposes of determining the applicability of Prevention of Significant Deterioration and nonattainment area major source requirements of the UACR. They are not to be used for purposes of determining compliance.

In accordance with the requirements of Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act, the following pollutants may be subject to an operating permit fee. Emissions of the following pollutants from all sources, including pre-November 29, 1969 sources, may be subject to the operating permit fee. Both the fees rate and the class of pollutants are subject to change by State, the federal agencies, or both.

	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Tons/yr</u>
A.	PM ₁₀	10.78
B.	SO ₂	1.31
C.	NO _x	12.27
D.	VOC	0.76

Approved By:

Russell A. Roberts, Executive Secretary
Utah Air Quality Board

Appendix A

Allroc Products - North Salt Lake Aggregate Pit

40 CFR 60.000 (sections 60.670 - 60.676) ,
dated July 1, 1993

Subpart 000 Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

Source: 51 FR 31337, Aug. 1, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.670 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), c and (d) of this section, the provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in fixed or portable nonmetallic mineral processing plants: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station.

(b) An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of subpart F or I or that follows in the plant process any facility subject to the provisions of subparts F or I of this part is not subject to the provisions of this subpart.

c Facilities at the following plants are not subject to the provisions of this subpart:

- (1) Fixed sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in § 60.671, of 23 megagrams per hour (25 tons per hour) or less;
- (2) Portable sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in § 60.671, of 136 megagrams per hour (150 tons per hour) or less; and
- (3) Common clay plants and pumice plants with capacities, as defined in § 60.671, of 9 megagrams per hour (10 tons per hour) or less.

(d)(1) When an existing facility is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, as defined in § 60.672, 60.674, and 60.675 except as provided for in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator seeking to comply with this paragraph shall comply with the reporting requirements of § 60.676 (a) and (b).

(3) An owner or operator replacing all existing facilities in a production line with new facilities does not qualify for the exemption described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section and must comply with the provisions of §§ 60.672, 60.674 and 60.675.

(e) An affected facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after August 31, 1983 is subject to the requirements of this part.

§ 60.671 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart, but not specifically defined in this section, shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

Bagging operation means the mechanical process by which bags are filled with nonmetallic minerals.

Belt conveyor means a conveying device that transports material from one location to another by means of an endless belt that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end.

Bucket elevator means a conveying device of nonmetallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly which supports and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached.

Building means any frame structure with a roof.

Capacity means the cumulative rated capacity of all initial crushers that are part of the plant.

Capture system means the equipment (including enclosures, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture and transport particulate matter generated by one or more process operations to a control device.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more process operations at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.

Conveying system means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a plant. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: Feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

Crusher means a machine used to crush any nonmetallic minerals, and includes, but is not limited to, the following types: jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammermill, and impactor.

Enclosed truck or railcar loading station means that portion of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant where nonmetallic minerals are loaded by an enclosed conveying system into enclosed trucks or railcars.

Fixed plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant at which the processing equipment specified in § 60.670(a) is attached by a cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure including bedrock.

Fugitive emission means particulate matter that is not collected by a capture system and is released to the atmosphere at the point of generation.

Grinding mill means a machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are not limited to, the following types: hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used.

Initial crusher means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

Nonmetallic mineral means any of the following minerals or any mixture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:

(a) Crushed and Broken Stone, including Limestone, Dolomite, Granite, Traprock, Sandstone, Quartz, Quartzite, Marl, Marble, Slate, Shale, Oil Shale, and Shell.

(b) Sand and Gravel.

(c) Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.

(d) Rock Salt.

(e) Gypsum.

(f) Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.

(g) Pumice.

(h) Gilsonite.

(I) Talc and Pyrophyllite.

(j) Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.

(k) Barite.

(l) Fluorospars.

(m) Feldspar.

(n) Diatomite.

(o) Perlite.

(p) Vermiculite.

(q) Mica.

(r) Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals except as provided in § 60.670 (b) and (c).

Portable plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

Production line means all affected facilities (crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck and railcar loading stations) which are directly connected or are connected together by a conveying system.

Screening operation means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens).

Size means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt; and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

Stack emission means the particulate matter that is released to the atmosphere from a capture system.

Storage bin means a facility for storage (including surge bins) or nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading. **Transfer point means** a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile.

Truck dumping means the unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals from one location to another. Movable vehicles include but are not limited to: trucks, front end loaders, skip hoists, and railcars.

Vent means an opening through which there is mechanically induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting from a building air carrying particulate matter emissions from one or more affected facilities.

§ 60.672 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged

into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any stack emissions which:

- (1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 g/dscm; or
- (2) Exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity, unless the stack emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device. Facilities using a wet scrubber must comply with the reporting provisions of § 60.676 (c), (d), and (e).

(b) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity, except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of this section.

c On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 15 percent opacity.

(d) Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(e) If any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility is enclosed in a building, then each enclosed affected facility must comply with the emission limits in paragraphs (a), (b) and c of this section, or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits:

- (1) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility any visible fugitive emissions except emissions from a vent as defined in § 60.671.
- (2) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any vent of any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility emissions which exceed the stack emissions limits in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 60.673 Reconstruction.

(a) The cost of replacement of ore-contact surfaces on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the "fixed capital cost of the new components" or the "fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility" under § 60.15. Ore-contact surfaces are crushing surfaces; screen meshes, bars, and plates; conveyor belts; and elevator buckets.

(b) Under § 60.15, the "fixed capital cost of the new components" includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in paragraph (a) of this section) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement commenced within any 2-year period following August 31, 1983.

§ 60.674 Monitoring of operations.

The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart which uses a wet scrubber to control emissions shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate the following monitoring devices:

(a) A device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ± 250 pascals ± 1 inch water gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(b) A device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the wet scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ± 5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

§ 60.675 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.272(a) as follows:

(1) Method 5 or Method 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). For Method 5, if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated without heaters. If the gas stream is above ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated at a temperature high enough, but no higher than 121 °C (250 °F), to prevent water condensation on the filter.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

c In determining compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.672 (b) and (c), the owner or operator shall use Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11, with the following additions:

(1) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(2) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (Method 9, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(3) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(d) In determining compliance with § 60.672(e), the owner or operator shall use Method 22 to determine fugitive emissions. The performance test shall be conducted while all affected facilities inside the building are operating. The performance test for each building shall be at least 75 minutes in duration, with each side of the building and the roof being observed for at least 15 minutes.

(e) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section:

(1) For the method and procedure of paragraph c of this section, if emissions from two or more facilities continuously interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from an individual affected facility cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used:

- (I) Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the individual affected facilities contributing to the emissions stream.
- (ii) Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each affected facility can be read.

(f) To comply with § 60.676(d), the owner or operator shall record the measurements as required § 60.676c using the monitoring devices in § 60.674 (a) and (b) during each particulate matter run and shall determine the averages.

[54 FR 6680, Feb. 14, 1989]

§ 60.676 Reporting and record keeping.

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with § 60.670(d) shall submit to the Administrator the following information about the existing facility being replaced and the replacement piece of equipment.

(1) For a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station:

(I) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the existing facility being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the replacement equipment.

(2) For a screening operation:

(I) The total surface area of the top screen of the existing screening operation being replaced and

(ii) The total surface area of the top screen of the replacement screening operation.

(3) For a conveyor belt:

(I) The width of the existing belt being replaced and

(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.

(4) For a storage bin:

(I) The rated capacity in tons of the existing storage bin being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in tons of replacement storage bins.

(b) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with § 60.670(d) shall submit the following data to the Director of the Emission Standards and Engineering Division, (MD-13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

(1) The information described in § 60.676(a).

(2) A description of the control device used to reduce particulate matter emissions from the existing facility and a list of all other pieces of equipment controlled by the same control device; and

(3) The estimated age of the existing facility.

c During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, and daily thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate.

(d) After the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) and liquid flow rate differ by more than ± 30 percent from the averaged determined during the most recent performance test.

(e) The reports required under paragraph (d) shall be postmarked within 30 days following end of the second and fourth calendar quarters.

(f) The owner or operator of any affected facility shall submit written reports of the results of all performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the standards set forth in § 60.672,

including reports of opacity observations made using Method 9 to demonstrate compliance with § 60.672 (b) and c and reports of observations using Method 22 to demonstrate compliance with § 60.672(e).

(g) The requirements of this paragraph remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111c of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected sources within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, provided that they comply with requirements established by the State. Compliance with paragraph (b) of this section will still be required.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2060-0050)

[51 FR 31337, Aug. 1, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 6680, Feb. 14, 1989]

Appendix B

Emission Inventory and Emergency Breakdown UAC R307-1-3.5 and 4.7

R307-1-3.5 Emission Inventories.

3.5.1 The Executive Secretary may require the owner or operator of the following stationary sources of air pollution to submit a report of annual emissions:

- (1) any source that emits 25 tons per year or more of any air contaminant, or
- (2) any Part 70 source.

Emission inventory reports shall include the rate and period of emission, excess or breakdown emissions, specific plant source of air pollution, composition of air contaminant, type and efficiency of air pollution control equipment and other information necessary to quantify operation and pollution emission, and to evaluate pollution control.

3.5.2 The owner or operator of a stationary source of air pollution that meets the following criteria is required to submit on an annual basis the information necessary for the State to meet the reporting requirements 40 CFR 51.321 to 51.322: A. any source that actually emits 100 tons per year or more of PM₁₀, sulfur oxides, VOC, carbon monoxide or nitrogen oxides; or

B. any source that actually emits 5 tons per year or more of lead.

3.5.3 Hazardous Air Pollutant Inventory. The owner or operator of a stationary source, either "major source" or "area source" as defined in the Federal Clean Air Act (Title I, Part A, Section 112), which emits one or more hazardous air pollutant shall submit, at the request of the Executive Secretary, but not more than once per year, a Hazardous Air Pollutant Inventory. The inventory shall be limited to hazardous air pollutants and shall include a report of the rate and period of emission, excess or breakdown emissions, the specific plant source of the emissions, the composition of the emission, the type and efficiency of air pollution control equipment, and any other information determined necessary by the Executive Secretary for the issuance of permits, the verification of compliance, and the determination of the effectiveness of control technology relative to the source's maximum achievable control technology (MACT).

3.5.4. Emission Statement Inventory.

A. Applicability. The owner or operator of a stationary source of either VOC or NO_x that is located in Salt Lake or Davis Counties or a nonattainment area for ozone and which emits or has the potential to emit at least 25 tons per year of either VOC or NO_x is required to submit annually an emission statement for the emissions released directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere during the previous calendar year. Such emission statement shall include information concerning both VOC and NO_x even if the source's emissions or its potential to emit equaled or exceeded 25 tons per year for only VOC or NO_x. Compliance with the emission statement requirements does not relieve any owner or operator of a source from the responsibility to comply with any other applicable reporting requirements set forth in any federal or state law or in the conditions of approval of any order or certificate in effect.

B. Procedure for submitting an emission statement. Emission statements shall be submitted in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Emission statements shall be submitted on or before April 15 of each calendar year following any calendar year in which the source is subject to this rule. In addition, statements including the information required under R307-1-3.5.4.C(1), R307-1-3.5.4.C(2), R307-1-3.5.4.C(3)(a) through R307-1-

3.5.4.C(3)(f), R307-1-3.5.4.C(4)(b), R307-1-3.5.4.C(4)(c), R307-1-3.5.4.C(5)(a)(ii), R307-1-3.5.4.C(5)(b), and R307-1-3.5.4.C(5)(c) for the peak ozone season only shall be submitted by October 1.

(2) Emission statements shall be submitted to the Division of Air Quality on a form obtainable from the Division of Air Quality.

C. Required contents of an emission statement. Any person who submits an emission statement shall include, as an integral part of the report:

(1) Certification, signed by the highest ranking individual with direct knowledge and overall responsibility for the information contained in the certified documents, that the information provided is true, accurate and complete. Such certification should be submitted with the understanding that submittal of false, inaccurate or incomplete information is subject to civil and criminal penalties.

(2) The date of the signature of certification and the telephone number of the certifying individual shall be included.

(3) The following source identification information shall be included:

- (a) full name of the source;
- (b) parent company name, if applicable;
- (c) physical location of the source (i.e. the street address);
- (d) mailing address of the source;
- (e) SIC code(s) of the source;
- (f) UTM coordinates or latitude and longitude of the source; and
- (g) the calendar year of the emissions.

(4) The following operating data for each source operation which has the potential to emit VOC or NO_x shall be included:

- (a) annual and peak ozone season throughput;
- (b) average days of operation per week;
- (c) average hours of operation per day; and
- (d) total hours of operation for the year.

(5) The following information at the process level for NO_x (expressed as molecular weight of NO₂) and VOC shall be included:

- (a) Emissions information, including:
 - (i) the actual emissions of VOC and NO_x in tons per year;
 - (ii) the average actual emissions of VOC and NO_x in pounds per day of operation during the peak ozone season;
 - (iii) the code for the method used to quantify the actual emissions (from Table 1 included with the filing form in R307-1-3.5.4.B(2)); and
 - (iv) any emission factor used to determine actual emissions;
- (b) Control apparatus information, including current primary and secondary control apparatus identification codes (from Table 2 included with the filing form in R307-1-3.5.4.B(2)); and the actual control efficiency achieved by the control apparatus. If the actual control efficiency is unavailable, the control apparatus design efficiency shall be used.

(c) Process rate data, including the annual process rate and the average process rate per day of operation during the peak ozone season.

(6) In place of the information required in R307-1-3.5.4.C(4) and R307-1-3.5.4.C(5), any source which has the potential to emit less than one ton per year of either VOC or nitrogen oxides but which is subject to this rule shall include:

(a) a description of each source operation and actual emissions of each air contaminant emitted from each source operation shall be estimated at one ton per year, or

(b) a description of each source operation; estimated actual emission in tons per year; the code for the method used to quantify the actual emissions (from Table 1 included with the filing form in R307-1-3.5.4.B(2)); and any emission factor used to determine actual emissions

(7) Emission statements shall include cumulative total fugitive emissions for the stationary source for all fugitive emissions that cannot be reported in the information pursuant to R307-1-3.5.4.C(4) through R307-1-3.5.4.C(6) above. Such fugitive emissions shall be expressed in tons per year and in average pounds per day of operation during the peak ozone season.

(8) The method used for quantifying actual emissions for a source operation for use in preparing emission information required in R307-1-3.5.4.C(5)(a) or R307-1-3.5.4.C(6)(b) above shall be the method which is reasonably available and which best estimates the actual emissions from the source operation, unless an operating permit pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act has been issued for the stationary source. In such case, the method used shall be the method specified in the operating permit.

D. Recordkeeping requirements.

(1) Each owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall maintain for a period of two years from the due date of each emission statement a copy of the emission statement submitted to the Division of Air Quality and records indicating how the information submitted in the emission statement was determined, including any calculations, data, measurements, and estimates used.

2) Upon the request of the Executive Secretary, the owner or operator of the stationary source shall make these records available at the stationary source for inspection by any representative of the Division of Air Quality during normal business hours.

R307-1-4.7 Unavoidable Breakdown.

This applies to all regulated pollutants including those for which there are National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Except as otherwise provided in R307-1-4.7, emissions resulting from an unavoidable breakdown will not be deemed a violation of these regulations. If excess emissions are predictable, they must be authorized under the variance procedure in R307-1-2.3. Breakdowns that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered unavoidable breakdown.

4.7.1 Reporting. A breakdown for any period longer than 2 hours must be reported to the Executive Secretary within 3 hours of the beginning of the breakdown if reasonable, but in no case longer than 18 hours after the beginning of the breakdown. During times other than normal office hours, breakdowns for any period longer than 2 hours shall be initially reported to the Environmental Health Emergency Response Coordinator, Telephone (801) 536-4123. Within 7 calendar days of the beginning of any breakdown of longer than 2 hours, a written report shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary which shall include the cause and nature of the event, estimated quantity of pollutant (total and excess), time of emissions and steps taken to control the emissions and to prevent recurrence. The submittal of such information shall be used by the Executive Secretary in determining whether a violation has occurred and/or the need of further enforcement action.

4.7.2 Penalties. Failure to comply with the reporting procedures of R307-1-4.7.1. will constitute a violation of these regulations.

4.7.3 The owner or operator of an installation suffering an unavoidable breakdown shall assure that emission limitations and visible emission limitations are exceeded for only as short a period of time as reasonable. The owner or operator shall take all reasonable measures which may include but are not limited to the immediate curtailment of production, operations, or activities at all installations of the source if necessary to limit the total aggregate emissions from the source to no greater than the aggregate

allowable emissions averaged over the periods provided in the source's approval orders or the UACR. In the event that production, operations or activities cannot be curtailed so as to so limit the total aggregate emissions without jeopardizing equipment or safety or measures taken would result in even greater excess emissions, the owner or operator of the source shall use the most rapid, reasonable procedure to reduce emissions. The owner or operator of any installation subject to a SIP emission limitation pursuant to these rules shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of R307-1-4.7 if the emission limitation has not been exceeded.

4.7.4 Failure to comply with curtailment actions required by R307-1-4.7.3 will constitute a violation of these rules.